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Mr. Lloyd's chapters dealing with Cuba, Porto Rico, San Domingo, and the two northern republics of South America briefly review the salient facts of contemporary politics, as does the longer chapter on Central America. More important, in this respect, are the chapters dealing with the revolt of Panama and the later controversies over tolls and the fortification of the canal zone. The arrangement of arguments pro and con upon these two controverted issues is helpful, and likewise the summary of our strained relations with Colombia. The author closes with eight general chapters in which he shows the economic dependence of the Caribbean area upon outside capital, the international importance of trade in its leading products, especially oil and bananas, and the desirability of its chief harbors as naval bases, especially since the completion of the Panama canal.

The emphasis upon material resources may seem to render the book an exposition in "dollar diplomacy," but its arrangement and its few political discussions will be of assistance in organizing the recent history of a region whose chance records have proved so difficult to annalist and teacher. Those who give courses in American diplomacy or in the history of Latin America will value the work for supplementary reading. Enough statistical information appears to meet the demands of classes in commercial geography. The frequent citations to source material, including consular reports, a classified bibliography that is up to date in both its book lists and periodical literature, and a map showing in detail the entire area add further to the serviceableness of the volume. It is worthy of a place along with the works of Bonsall, Hill, and others, who in recent years have followed Froude into the American Mediterranean.

I. J. Cox

Japanese conquest of American opinion. By Montaville Flowers, M.A.

(New York: George H. Doran company, 1917. 272 p. \$1.50 net)

Montaville Flowers, of Monrovia, California, an orchardist and Chau-tauqua lecturer, has very decided views concerning the Japanese people and the undesirability of admitting them to residence in any white man's land. He therefore believes that the agitation and resulting legislation in California was absolutely wise and proper and he is convinced that the American people east of the Sierra Nevada mountains are either uninformed or grossly misinformed on this subject. This misinformation is due, in his opinion, to the pernicious activities of certain Japanese and American agencies. The former are the Japanese writers and press bureaus, the latter are the American peace societies, the Federal council of churches, and such individuals as Sidney L. Gulick, Hamilton Holt, Lindsay Russell, Francis G. Peabody, and the late Hamilton Wright Mabie. Realizing and fearing "the unmeasured power of money and

influence" of these agencies he has written *The Japanese conquest of American opinion* to open the eyes of his deluded countrymen and set them right on all the points of this great problem.

His book is a typical example of special pleading. It is based on no adequate knowledge of the Japanese, his principal authorities on Japan being Samuel Blythe, Thomas F. Millard, Carl Crow, and Jefferson Jones. The discussion of the situation in California contains quite misleading accounts of the "school boy" episode and the passage of the alien land law. Any argument which suits his end is advanced. Thus, on page 131, there is an attack on a Japanese professor in an American university which is manifestly untrue and which is based on the statement of "a sweet-minded young lady." Again, the economic argument for Japanese immigration is clinched by the reported statement of a Japanese farm hand: "Me make much money in California in one month as me make home, in Japan, in five years." On the other hand the writings of Mr. Gulick and Mr. Millis are waved aside. Mr. Millis not only lived and taught in California but he was employed by the immigration commission to investigate immigration and industries in the west, yet Mr. Flowers does not hesitate to assert: "There are on the Pacific Coast a hundred thousand men and a hundred thousand women whose education, experience and honour entitle their opinions, each one, to equal consideration with his. . . ." It would be a waste of time and space to consider Mr. Flowers' book further. His method will not appeal to any thoughtful reader, and few will accept many of the conclusions at which he arrives.

PAYSON J. TREAT

Breaches of Anglo-American treaties. A study in history and diplomacy.

By John Bigelow, major U. S. army, retired. (New York: Sturgis and Walton company, 1917. 248 p. \$1.50 net)

In the early years of the century, when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was under heated discussion, — and yet more recently, when the Panama tolls were in dispute, — the United States was repeatedly charged in the British press with lacking the sense of honor that holds a nation to its treaty obligations. Even so fair-minded a man as Sir Harry Johnson wrote that treaties bind the policy of the United States only "as long as they are convenient." Students of American history know that in the matter of treaty enforcement the United States has sometimes acted equivocally, and that at times it has been plainly remiss. The accusation, however, was so sweeping that many persons must have felt its essential injustice, or at all events must have been set to wondering whether a close examination of the facts would sustain it.

Major Bigelow's *Breaches of Anglo-American treaties* is the out-